The National Democracy and the Baltimore Platform.

FREE SOILISM AND ITS OFFICIAL PATRONS, &c., &c., &c.

The following letter, giving a sketch of the views, doctrines, and policy of the democratic party of this State, was written by Daniel S. Dickinson to one of the speakers at Metropolitan Hall on Thursday evening. It will be read with interest by politicians of every section:-

BINGHAMTON, Oct. 29, 1853. My DEAR SIR-Your esteemed favor of a late date, upon he subject of political affairs, came recently to hand, but, I regret to add, found me too much engaged pro-fessionally to bestow the consideration upon an answer which the importance of the subject demands, and I can give you only a general response. The national demo-cracy of this State, as you will have seen, wear no disguises and court no concealments. They have fought hand to hand with abolitionism, spurious and true, for many years-have, under the procurement of treacherou, interested leaders, endeavored to harmonize with it, and with its more dangerous and despicable allies, with-out success, and, after this dearly purchased experience, they assume to understand its character, conduct, and purposes, as well as its hireling eulogists abroad. They have determined to associate no longer with its incongruous elements under any circumstances, and will leave it for time to show how far they can be betrayed from their course by the seductions of patronage or driven from it by the frowns of power. That their position will be falsified by the mendacious and necessitous, whose consequence or bread depend upon official station is to be expected; but, when the whole ques tion shall be stripped of its official drapery as it will be in due time, it will stand out as it is-a strug. gle between the advocates of democratic principles on the one hand, and the hungry votaries of a demoralizing sys tem of spoils on the other. The issue is fully made up

gle between the advocates of democratic principles on the one hand, and the hungry votaries of a demoralizing system of spoils on the other. The issue is fully made up though not yet fairly submitted to the American people. But the gulf which separates the two systems is as broad an deep—and I would I could add as impassable—as that which separated the rich man in torment from him who nestle in the patriarch's bosom; and, insamuch as political associations are deemed voluntary, treasury mandates to the contrary notwithstanding, it is to be hoped that every citien will range himself upon this great question on the side where his judgment or inclinations may carry him. I have so often described the spoils-coalition by which the democracy of this State were betrayed into the hands of free soil leaders, for the benefit of certain treacherous and faithless individuals, and the manner in which the corrupt ligament was severed, that a regetition would be useless and is omitted.

The democratic party of this State is no recent society, nor new fledged organization; nor is it an emanation of the Paltimore platform. It was the author of and gave birth to that celebrated atructure, aided by others of kindred faith, ane points with triumplant pride to the srection not as to a general bankrupi law, which cancelled its political embarasements and enabled it again to commence business, but as a monument of its political integrity and of its devotion to great national principles—principles for which it had done battle through long years of good and evil report, white some, who now invoke their declaration as an oblivion of the past so flippantly, were either safe in obscurity or resisting them in Buffalo conventions; in company with free negroes, strong-minied women and great-minded men, and preclaiming cisuation in case of their practical doption. The Baltimore platform was not erected to cheapen principles—to lower the standard of political morals, or to place treachery and delity, falsehood and truth, or the efforts of dema tional democrat they could not purchase; and in the State gevernment during the last session one portion of those who take shelter under the "amnesty" pronounced the doctrines of the President's inaugural "dammable," and others fied as if from contagion from voting upon the sub-ject. Members who rought to procure the enactment of a law, or the passage of resolutions, declaring the princi-ples of inter-State comity suggested by the discharge of the Lemmon slaves by a judge of our courts, condemna-

the Lemmon saves by a junge of our courts, consemnatory of that strange decision, were hooted and denounced by this "ammesty" faction as biterly as if they had proposed that strange decision, as a state should return to her applied by the proposed that New York, as a state should return to her applied by the proposed that New York as a state should return to her applied to the proposed that which he was an unyielding national democrat—and his impeachment and ruin most vindictively sorght. Nor did the endden "by authority" conversion of the body of this faction to the declaration of national principles at Syracuse, from which the most conspicuous of its leaders dissented, hadgine nour confidence in their slacety or patriotism. There has evidently been considerable effort.

There has evidently been considerable effort the general Northern feeling which does not regard always in the general Northern feeling which does not regard always in the abstract with favor; but it is quite too early to practice so has a deception. Free soil principles did not relate merely to slavery in the abstract. The free soil party, at the Buffalo cavention and elsewhers, declared its object to be to agitate the question of slavery practically by feelbalive scilion; to predict, by law of Concarding the proposed states into the Union; to abelies always in the District of Columbia, and in decks, mayyards, forts, arsenis, and wherever the general government had jurisdiction; and to resist, by State legislation, and in effect untilify, that article of the constitution which provides for the restoration of fogitive slaves. It was a those trassonable doctrines which this disturbing faction sought to meulest and engaged upon the legislation of the country, and for resistance to which the activation of the country, and for resistance to which the activation of the country, and for resistance to which the activation of the country, and for resistance to which the activation of the country, and for resistance to which the activation of the countr

saults which malign influences have visited upon me. It has assured me that there is a slumbering sense of justice, even in these degenerate times, which can be roused into action to visidicate integrity and rebuke error, and that the Southern people are justly proverbial for that noble intuitive spirit which files to the rescue of truth. I shall cherish this rescollection of their friendship until the visions of life fade away in the distance, and nurse the flame which it has kindled in my bosom until it shall pale and fileker in death.

This Washington organ, too, has assayed to warn the national democracy of this State, and especially myself, of the fate of Messrs. Rives, Tallmadge and others, who reparated themselves from the democratic party in former struggles. This outgiving might well have been spared, for the democracy of this State scorn its officious admonitions as thoroughly as they defy its impotent augury. It would be well for that oracular mouttpleces to remember that the defection of Messrs. Rives, Tallmadge and others, consisted in opposing, and not in too faithfully supporting, a great pracipie of the democratic fellowship, and not because they refused to associate with abolition lets and tenegades; and it must be refreshing to those gentlemen and their associates to reflect, that if they had reserved their separation to a late period, instead of being expelled from democratic communion, they would have been recognized as the "other section in the only manner calculated to carry with it conviction." Nor, if versed in fable as well as faction, should the organ friget, that although the eagle bore away in his talons the firstling of the flock without difficulty, the raven met with comparatively indifferent success in attempting to experiment upon a more experimened member.

The national democracy of this State will, in season and out of season, support the principles a laid down by Jefferson and Jackeon, eaunciated by the last Democratic particular defendences of their creed, regardless of tempe

Investigation of the Charges Preferred Against Alfred Carson, the Chief Engi-FOURTH DAY.

Before Assistant Aldermen Barker and McConkey The Committee met yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock, agreeable to adjournment, in the chamber of the Board

agreeable to adjournment, in the chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The first witness placed on the atand was Mr. Serreno, who, on being sworn, deposed that he was engaged at business at 219 Broadway, and was in the babit of getting communications from the Patent Office; was sequainted with the seal and signature of Charles Mason, the Patent Commissioner.

Mr. Willard—Is this letter signed by him? [Objected to by Mr. Carson's counsel, the Committee net sustaining the objection]

Witness identified the handwriting as Mr. Mason's signature.

ture.

Mr. Willard then offered to read the letter in evidence, as follows:—

Mr. Willard then offered to read the letter in evidence, as follows:—

U. S. PATENT OFFICE, Sept 20, 1853.

Sir.—I beg to inform you, in reply to your letter of the 19th inst, that no patent has been granted to Alfred Carson for ringing or striking alarm bells; but one was issued to him in July, 1852, for a mer had of converting reciprocating retary in the reciprocating recitilinear motion, of which you can have a copy for five dollars.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

Mr. McGowan objected to the letter as not being the right kind of evidence.

Mr. Batker said that the Committee would not decide at present whether the letter would be taken as evidence or not, but he would note the objection.

Cross-examined by Mr. McGowan—Has been engaged for the last eleven years in the business of visiting patent offices; is not personally acquainted with Mr. Mason; has never seen Mr. Mason, to his knowledge, who has been in office about fifteen months; has never seen Mr. Mason writing; is acquainted with his handwriting from being in almost daily communication with the Patent Office at Washington.

Q. How do you know you ever had any letters from him?

A. I have received letters with the seal of the office.

him?

A. I have received letters with the seal of the office, which is all the proof the law requires.

Q. Are you sufficiently acquainted with his signature as to swear to it?

A. I would not like to swear to his signature, unless I

A. I would not like to swear to his signature, unless I compared it with other letters; but to the best of my judgment the signature in question is that of Mr. Mason.
Q. Did you see the letter to day?
A. I did, about an hour ago.
Q. Did you write to Washington to ascertain the trath of the letter?
A. I did not.
Q. Do you know to whom the letter was addressed?
A. No.
Q. Are you acquainted with Mr. Van Ness?
A. No, sir, but I have seen his signature.
Mr. Willard—Just state under what circumstances you saw that letter, if you please?

present.

Mr. McGowan said he would like to know if the Committee would now decide whether the letter was good evidence or not.

ht. Willard then rose and said, that the Committee committee was good slothed with any level nower: they had only to evidence or not.

No. Willard then rose and said, that the Committee were not clothed with any legal power; they had only to report to the Board of Assistant Aldermen the testimony selven at the investigation. We (said Mr. Willard) came here to submit what we shall show is a direlection of duty on the part of Mr. Carson. It would be inconsistent for you to decide whether the letter should be admitted as evidence or not. It appears that thirty per cent. of the price of the work was paid to Mr. Van Ness, and the remail der of the money pocketed by Mr. Carson. In the present care a letter is shown from the Commissioner ef Patents, Mr. Mason, stating that no such patent had been issued from that office; and we now prove by a witness this letter bears the stamp and impress of the l'atent Office, and is signed by Mr. Mason, the Commissioner. If you exclude that letter you reject the dictates of your own consciences. Had you been clothed with the powers of a court you could send to Washington and secure the evidence required to prove the identity of the document; but as you have not the power of a court of justice you cannot object to any particular class of evidence. That evidence proves, and from a very respectable source, too, that Mr. Carson never received a patent from that office for a striking apparatus. I submit that it would not be just for the Commen Council to shut their eyes against such evidence. They could not oring Mr. Mason there to prove the identity of the letter. In an investigation like the present one there was no use of technicalities, for it was a mere case of inquiry, and the Committee had not the powers of a court vested in them to reject any good and proper evidence.

Mr. McGowan was surprised at the gentleman on the other side talking about technicalities. Here was a man who never saw Mr. Mason, not yet he had not have time is that of Mr. Mason, for Mr. Carson is charged with not having a patent.

Mr. Willard—The testimony of Mr. Serreno proves the signature to be in Mr. Mason's handwriting.

Present.

Alderman Barker-We will not have time to decide Alderman Barker—We will not have time to decide upon the matter before the next meeting. Although the Committee have not the powers of a judicial court, still I think that an investigation brought on before a committee of the Board of Assistant Aldermen should be carried on as strictly as in a court of law. It is our duty only to report all the evidence that has been offered to the Board of which we are a committee, and not to come to any conclusions. We will determine, before our next meeting, whether the document will be admitted as evidence or not. In conclusion, I would say that it would be no difficult matter to have the letter identified by somebody in Washington.

The Committee then adjourned until Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Supreme Court—In Chambers.

Before Hon. Judge Edwards.

YANKER SULLIVAN AERESTED ON REQUISITION FROM
THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Nov. 4.—James Sullivan, ailas Yankee Sullivan, who
recently fought the pugilistic battle with Morrissey, was
arrested yesterday by the Sheriff, on a requisition from
the Governor of Massachusetts, endorsed by the Governor
of this State, and was ledged in Eldridge street jail, on a
charge of having violated the laws of Massachusetts.
Yankee was brought before Judge Edwards this day, to Yankee was brought before Judge Edwards this day, in the custody of sub-sheriff Bensel, on a writ of habons corpus, and his discharge claimed by Mr. J. B. Phillips. on the ground that there is no offence charged in the warrant sufficient to give the Governor jurisdiction or authority in delivering the defendant to the authorities of another State; that the defendant is not properly Cescribed in the warrant, he being designated "William Sullivan;" and, also, that even if the warrant be sufficient, he submitted that the offence charged was not contemplated under the act of Coegress as a crime for which one State should deliver up a party to another

State.

Mr. J. Oakley Hall, Assistant District Attorney, opposed the motion, and the matter stands adjuncted to Saturday at 11 o'clock, Sullivan in the meantime to remain in the custody of the Sheriff.

Board of Aldermen.

Board of Aldermen.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Nov. 4,—Present—Aldermen Haley, Oakley, Boyse,
Barr, Francis Tiemann, Bard, Ward, Denman, Cornell,
Alvord and Doher:y.

The Board met pursuant to a call from the Mayor.

A resolution was received from the Board of Assistants,
relative to appointing inspectors of Election for the Twenty:econd ward, which was concurred in. When, on motion, the Board then adjourned.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

Erection of a Presbyterian Church in Brook

lyn-Laying of the Corner Stone. Yesterday afternoon the corner stone of the Central Church, in course of erection on the corner of Schermerhorn and Nevins, was laid with appropriate religious ceremonies. There were about two hundred persons present, the majority of whom belong to the congregation of Rev. J. Edson Rockwell, who will be the pastor of the new church when the about the congregation of the new church, when completed. The exercises were very brief, not occupying more than an hour. Rev. Mr. Wells, of Williamsburg, offered up a prayer; after which, Rev. Mr. Rockwell, in a few remarks, explained the object for which they had assembled. We are gathered together, said he, formally to lay the

corner stone of a house of God, where we trust, in years to come, he will be worshipped with sincerity and true reverence. A box, he continued, has been prepared to place under it, and in it the following articles have been

to come, he will be worshipped with sincerity and true reverence. A box, he continued, has been prepared to place under it, and in it the following articles have been deposited:—

Bible.

Psalms and Hymns of the Presbyterian Church, with the forms of government and catechism.

Manuscript history of the Central Presbyterian Church. List of the members of the church, with the heads of families in the congregation

List of Presbyterian churches and ministers in this city.¹ Twelfth Annual Report of the Brooklyn City Bible Society, written by Rev. J. E. Rockwell.

Several daily newspapers.

Before the corner stone was laid, Ray. Mr. Ports made a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The suggestions, said he, proper to such an event as this, are so numerous, and rise so promptly to the mind of every one who hears me, that it weld seem superfluous for me to add anything to what you would yourselves feel. This is one of the most ir portant structures that can be erected, for it is one in which the vital prin riples of religion and morality, so necessary to the well being of society, as well as the eternal welfare of souls, are to be inculcated. It is well to live ir celled houses, and it is proper, where we have the means for the purpose, that they should be ornamented with all the beauties of architecture; but it is more beautiful to behold the temple of God ornamented with all the graces and embellishments of that art. We must not, however, confine ourselves to mere outward forms in religion; the spiritual and inward nature and life must be attended to, for it is of far more importance. The laying of the corner stone of a church is, after all, only symbolical of the laying of that corner stone of which Jesus is the crowning glory, and which lies at the foundation of society. Religion is the great base upon which the superstructure of society is raised. Let me exhort you to remember that won we shall fall. But we have no fears so long as upon this alter is laid the pure offering with a subject of the sum of the onl

Marine Court.

Before His Honor Justice McCarthy.

Nov. 4—Mullen against Scalisf and Murphy—Important to Policemen.—This was an action brought by plaintiff to recover damages for an alleged false imprisonment committed on the 15th of August last by the defendants who were policemen of the Fourteenth ward. The plaintiff proved the arrest to have been made by Captain Scatliff and Private Murphy, and then rested his case.

The defendants preved that Mrs. Mullen (the wife of plaintiff), on the 18th of August, threw a pail of slops and gartage into the street, and that Murphy arrested her for that Gence, which is a misdemeanor, and that Mullen interfered with the difficer in the discharge of that duty; that Murphy immediately went to the station house for assistance and returned with Captain Scalliff and another officer, and arrested the plaintiff, who was taken before Justice Wood and held to bail for good behaviour.

Per Curiam—In this case I am constrained to render judgment and costs in favor of the defendants, for the following reasons:—

1. Murphy had probable cause for the arrest of Mrs. Mullen, he having seen her in the actual commission of a misdemeanor. It was a duty which he could not legally avoid.

2. The flegal interference of the plaintiff with Murphy, who was in the discrarge of a serious duty, furnished probable cause to Captain Scalliff for ordering the arrest of plaintiff, which was done without unnecessary violence.

3. The plaintiff, in any phase of the defendant's tes-

lence.

3. The plaintiff, in any phase of the defendant's testimony, could not recovered.

lence.

3. The plaintiff, in any phase of the defendant's testimony, could not recover under the proofs as presented by the plaintiff, for the reason that the onus of proving a want of probable cause fell upon him, and which he neglected to do.

Daniel O'Brien vs. Thomas O'Keefe.—An action for libel. The defendant made an affidavit that one Casey told h m that the plaintiff and another person had stolen \$7.50, and divided it; he then sent the affidavit to the superintendent of the gas works, in whose employ plaintiff has been for some eighteen years past. On the trial the defendant truth. Casey was called the affidavit and insisted on its any such statement to the defendant. The Judge gave \$150 damages. The defendant openly announced he would not pay a cent of the judgment, upon which he was committed to the county jail.

Henry Hunner vs. Josiah W. Thompson.—Action for seising upon and selling personal property of plaintiff's, under a neceution against a third party. After examining the leputy Sheriff as a witness, the Court permitted the plaintiff to withdraw a juror.

Sylveter Lay vs. M. L. Sheldon.—This was an action to recover balance of a note of defendants, given to one Frazer. The defendant plead payment and usury, and denied the right of plaintiff to maintain the action. The plaintiff was appointed receiver of the property of Frazer by the Superior Court, and as such brought this exit, the party Fracer, at the time of the assignment, being the owner of the note. It appeared that a few weeks ago, long at er making the assignment, Trazer gave a receipt in full for said-note, on payment of some \$18. The Court held the suit-was properly brought, and that the defendant was Beible to plaintiff for any balance due at the time of the assignment and notice to defendant. Judgment for \$20 and costs.

time of the assignment and notice to defendant. Judgment for \$20 and costs.

The Reported Introduction of the Yellow Fever into Pensacola.

Sin—Having been informed recently, since my arrival here, that a report has been extensively circulated through the public press, and in your paper, among others, attributing the yellow fever at Pensacola from Tampico, I feel it obligatory upon me, as late commander of the Visen, to contradict this report, being unfounded in truth. I herewith enclose a copy of a letter from Dr. Crommiller, in answer to one which I addressed him upon this subject, which, I flatter myself, you will cheerfully publish in your widely extended columns, as it effectually refutes the report alluded to. Very respectfully, &c.,

S. SWARTWOUT.

Late Lieut. Commanding U. S. steamer Viven. To Mr. J. G. Bennett, Editor of the Hamato, New York.

Date Sin.—Your letter of the 18th inst., steling the public prints have charged the United States steamer Viven with introducing yellow fever into Pensacola and requesting me, as her medical efficer at that time, to-state whether or not yellow fever had occurred on board whilet was attached to her. has been received, and in reply I would state that from the day I joined the Vixen, (25th of May last.), until I left her at Pensacola, on the 39th of July, not a single case of yellow fever had cocurred on board. A number of her crew had remittent lever, and were transferred to the hospital with that disease when we arrived at Pensacola.

You ask me if there were not similar cases of yellow fever at the hospital when the Vixen, (25th of May last.) and were brought, I believe, from New Orleans

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. LE P. GIONMILLER, M.D., U. S. N.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, T. LE P. CRONMILLER, M.D., U. S. N. To Heut. Commanding S. Swartwout, U. S. N.

Madame Grist and Signor Marie.

We understand that the intended visit of these celebrated arrises to the United States is postponed size die. The cause assigned for this change of suproces is that the required funds, or satisfactory security for their production, not being forth-coming, Grist and Marjo "serstohed" their engagement—if one ever axisted. They will sing during the approaching winter at the Italiens, in Paris, of which Count Ragani, the lady's uncle, is now the impresario.—London Sunday Times, Oct. 15.

Indy's uncle, is now the impresario.—London Sunday Times, Oct. 16.

TO THE PUBLIC.

As an all sufficient notice or contradiction of the absurd and discredits ble goad; lately fabricated by certain of the European and copied and circulated by some of our own press here, allow me to ascure you that, according to a contract signed and scaled 4th May last by Madame Grisi and Signor Mario, and my individual self, they were legally bound to make their first public appearance in America on the 28th of November inst, wherever I might choose to appoint here; but that, after many earnest and oft-renewed and as oft-renewed a

New York, Nov. 3, 1853.

THE FISHERIES.—The time for cod and mackerel fishing is now about over, says the Boston Tancript of the 3d instant, and the season has been a very hard one for the fishermen. We are informed that the average wages earned by the men who have been on voyages where the hands had a share of the profits will not be more than twenty-five cents a day. A few vessels have been quite fortunate, and we hear of one captain whose share will be about \$1,600 for the season. In the fishing districts there is much discussion respecting plans for the future. Many of those engaged in the business will quit it, as there is not esough profit to warrant its prosecution. The fishermen have seen with great disappointment that they have been virtually abandoned by the general government. Not one Massachusetts vessel in twenty on the greands either saw or heard from the United States versels sent for their protection.

The Gloucester Telgraph, with great truth, remarks:—
"You cannot make the fishermen believe, from the evidence they have had, that the government caree anything about their interests, even if it has at its head a democrat, and a New England President.' They have about given up all hopes of any protection from their own flag, and expect soon to be obliged to give up their whole business."

Personal Intelligence

Filiott, of Bermuda, is on his way to his post. Si G. F. Seymour (V. A.) will have a steamer at his disposal to convey him to Bermuda. Gov. E., in all probability, left England on the 29th ult. in the Cunard steamer for Halifax.

left England on the 28th this in the Charles March, BanHabifax.

J. Hammond, Va; D. B. Tennant, Va.; L. March, Bangor; S. A. Buckner, Va.; W. Miller, Washington; T. H.
Campbell, Castleton; T. H. Lowry, St. Louis; G. B. Scott,
Va., and J. Masson, Canada West, were among the arrivals
yesterday at the St. Nicholas.

J. H. Coghill, San Francisco; D. J. Day, Florida; Dr. C.
C Ecote, New Haven; J. M. Bennett, Va.; L. Prentiss,
Ohio; A. H. Houghton, Mass., arrived at the Prescott
House yesterday.

Onic, A. H. Houghton, Mass., arrived at the Prescott House yesterday.

J. J. Day, Stonington, Ct.; W. Cost Johnson, Maryland; Ex Gov. Francis Thoman, do; Mons. Duriez de Venmenac, attache to the French Legation at Washington; Robt. Tyler, U. S. A.; Colonel T. Whipple, New Hampshire; Capt. T. J. Cram, U. S. Coast Survey; Phillip Greeley, Jr., Boston; Col. Alexander DeWitt, Mass.; S. Kimball, Philadelphia; W. Corbin, Washington, DC., arrived at the Astor House vesterday. ARRIVED.

Prom Liverpool, in steamship Africa—Mrs Maineil, Mrs IA Tufts, Mrs Wilson, Miss Steht, Mr and Mrs Thomson, Mand Mrs Thomson, Mr and Mrs Habrielt and so annt, Mr and Mrs Weston and servant, Mr and Mrs Habrielt and so annt, Mr and Mrs Weston and servant, Mr and Mrs Weston and servant, Mr and Mrs Weston Mr and Mrs Parke, Mrs Brosdwood, infant and nurse weston Mr and Mrs Parke, Mrs Brosdwood, infant and nurse W D Hennan, Mr Ravenal, S Kelhoon, V Restrepot, J Eguillor, Mr Josephi, Mr Hussey, Mr Withers, J Cartuk Henry Horfkin, Thoms Emery Miss Emery, Mrs Jones an infant, Mr and Mrs Delarie, Miss Heely, Master Parke, J De Verniar and servant, Hvm Dickson, Wn Dickson, Jr, C B McBonald, his Excellency, General Mandiburn and two servants, Jr and Mrs Chaffe and child, Mr Lard, Mr Graham R O Ledward, Dr Elyssen, Mr Watson, Mr Harris, Mr Mont gomery and con, Misses McLeed, Sir Allan McNab, three Misses McModd, Mr Hayrus, Mr Hayrus, Jr, Mr Oser, Jame Conway, Mr Cooke, J K Worcester, B Failon, J S Virtue, I Langman, G Langman, A Robertsen, J Scott Chisholm, C & Wells, Mr Cuning, Captain White, Hugh Rose, Major La fuente, Ir Sanderal, K Schoder, Senor Rodrifue Silva, Mr Cartes, J Smiley, Mr and Mrs Thwaith, Mr Muro, Mr Baird W T Wylle, Mr McBiride, Miss S Eggleston, Thomas Wright Thomas Wann, Mr Haurser, Madme C Lassac, e. Miss Picki Mr Horses, P Regnier, Mr Binder, Mr W Simpson, Mr and Mrs Cohen, Mr Dusseldorph, Mr Leynon stein, W G Dyer, Mr Gallet, Hugh Portor, H Burton, M Kennedy, G Chonde, George Gordon, Jos Schora, W Prosser G Sananadgi, Mr Hanson, Mr Chiray, Miss Chiragy, Mr Joh Williamson, Mr Herckle, F Mahlas, John O'Shaughnessy and child, Jas Bell.

American Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the managers was held at the Bible House, Astor place, on Thursday, the Edinstant, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. Dr. Thomas Cock presided, assisted by the Hon. Luther Bradish and Benjamin I. Swan, Esq.

Letters were presented from Rev. Cyrus Byington, missionary among the Choctaw Indians, and from the French and Foreign Bible Society. The latter contains encouraging statements in regard to the Bible work in France. It appears that while there is increasing demand for the Scriptures, there are also increasing facilities for their circulation.

Several new books were received for the library, among which were two copies of the Bible in modern Armenian, with references, published at the expense of this society, at Smyrns.

with references, published at the expense of this society, at Smyrna.

Grants of books were made to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, for their French mission in Detroit and vicinity; to individuals in North Carolina, on application, for distribution among slaves; to a Welsh church and Sunday school, in New York city; for the Clored Home in New York; to the Home for Seamen's Children; to the American Seamen's Friend Society for Rio Janeiro; Spanish Bibles and Testaments for Guatemala; also Bibles and Testaments to the United States Consul for Demerars, for distribution there; with various others, of scaller amount, in English, Italian, French, German, Butch, and Hebrew, with three volumes in raised letters for the blind.

German, Dutch, and Hebrew, with three volumes in raised letters for the blind.

City Intelligence.

Bernens Dutch, and Hebrew, with three volumes in raised letters for the blind.

City Intelligence.

Bernens of a Ferry Boat.—At about quarter-past one o'clock Friday morning the James Rumsey, one of the Hoboken ferry boats, was seen on fire, and every effort to extinguish the flames were of no avail. It is not known how the fire originate!. The boat had been at work all the day, and was put at rest in the slip at the foot of Barelay treet about midnight for the purpose of cleaning the boilers. The fire was first seen about midnips, mear the engine, and an immediate alarm collected several bodies of firemen, who made every attempt to save the boat. The entire craft was in a few moment one sheet of flame fore and aft, and there was great danger that the new ferry house would ignive. To prevent this the burning boat was towed from the slip, and taken across the water to Hoboken. As she was sailing across the river in the night, the angry flames, kindling and sparkling upon the wreck, was a sight beautifully terrific. She was taken to the dock at Hoboken, where she burned to the water's edge. From the weight of machinery her hull sunk and nothing is now seen above the water but the remains of her guards and a portion of the engine. This boat was about eight years old, was lately repaired at a heavy expense, and was considered to be as good a boat as any upon this ferry. She is a total wreck, and will probably never again be put in use. The loss is estimated at \$20,000. There is no insurance.

An Attack thou a Firse Company.—As Engine Company No. 20 was returning Thursday night from the burning of the Rumsey, the company was attacked, at the corner of College place and Barclay street, by a ang of rowlies, who were laying in wait for them. The fire company were drived from the scene, but the willains making the attack had vamoused before they arrived.

PRESE.—A fire kroke out last evening, about 7 o'clock, in a private

years of age, and resided at No. 53 Mulberry street.

First.—A fire broke out last evening, about 7 o'clock, in a private dwelling house corner of Greenwich and Ceda streets. The firemen were instantly at their posts, and extinguished it before it had done much damage.

A fire was discovered last night by one of the insurance watch, in the first story of the store of Herman & Schloss, No. 20 Liberty street. The apper stories were destroyed by fire, and the lower story was flooded with water. The loss is very severe. Said to be fully insured.

Visiting From Washington, Was understand the Name

VISITERS FROM WASHINGTON.—We understand the New York Association of the Washington Franklin Fire Com-

york Association of the Washington Franklin Fire Cou-pany will leave Washington city on their trip to New York on Sunday afternoon next, arriving in this city on Monday morning, the 7th inst. CRICKET.—The students of the Free Academy play the return match on this day, on the grounds of the New York Cricket Clut at Hoboken. Play to commence at 16 o'clock.

o'clock.

DEATH OF POLICIMAN KURN.—Thomas Kukn, one of the policemen of the Seventeenth ward, died on Thursday evening from injuries received while in rhe discharge of his duty. It seems that on the 20th ultimo, while the deceased was on duty attending a fire, he run a rusty nail into his foot, which subsequently became so painful that a lockjaw was produced, which resulted in his death. The deceased is spoken of in the highest terms by his captain and associate officers of that district.

death. The deceased is spoken of in the highest terms by his captain and associate officers of that district.

\*\*Coroners' Inquests.\*\*

Melanchory Death of a Sea Captain by Taking Popula.—
Coroner Hilton yested by held an inquest at 438 Bro me street, the recidence of Dr. J. J. Crane, on the body of Capt. Hugh Graham, one of the oldest shipmasters sailing out of this port. He was eighty years of age, and a native of ireland. His sudden death was caused from the effects of a teaspoonful of tincture of aconite, which he had taken though mistake supporing it to be abose. According to the evidence of a female domestic in the house, it was shown before the Coroner that the deceased appared well or Thursday evening, but on Friday morning she heard him cough severely, and on going to his room the deceased after met her that he was sick from the effects of the wedletine he had taken. At this time there was a bottle of aconite standing on the table, belonging to a lady who had been using it for headache, and by the side of the aconite was a phial containing aloes, which the deceased had obtained the evening before; but kawing mistaken the bottles, he took a dose of aconite instead of aloes. Dr. Grans was immediately notified to render assistance; and in his testimony the doctor says that he found the deceased in a suffering condition from the effects, as he supposed, of the medicine taken by mistake. The doctor administered to his relief, but without effect, are death-ensued about an hour after. The bettle containing the medicine purchased by deceased was labelled "Tinct aconite root." On the facts in the case the jury rendered a vercilet of "Death by accidentally taking an overdose of tincture of aconite." The deceased had retired from his profession many years, and during the inquest several sea captains were present, who appeared deeply to regret the sudden demise of their old friend.

Killed by Falling shown a Horse.—Coroner Hilton yesterialy held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the body of John Duffy, twent

the Knickerbocker Stage Company. The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Sudden of Residental death."

Sudden a native of Ireland, aged forty years, who fell down in Duane street, while carrying a carpet bag, on his way to the Philadelphia boat. He expired almost instantly. A verdict was rendered of "Death by disease of the heart." The deceased was a carpenter by trade, and resided at No. 121 West Twentieth street.

The Recent Fatal Raileoad accident.—Yesterday Coroner Hilton held an inquest at the New York Hospital, on the bedy of James Gillen, who came to his death from injuries received by being sun over by one of the New Haven Railroad cars, at the corner of Canal and Centre streets, ion Tuesday flast. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was intoxicated at the time, and while on the track the driver called to him loudly to get off the track, and at the same time applied the brake to the car, but was unable to stop its progress in time; the deceased was knocked down, run over, and received the fatal in jury. A verdict was rendered by the jury of accidental death. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and forty years of age. years of age.

An affray occurred en the 24th ult., at a place called Gunnison's Greek, some fifteen miles from Mobile, which resulted in the death of a man named Patterson, and the dangerous wounding of another named Wilkins. A coroner's inquest was held on the body of Patterson on Wednesday, and a warrant for murder issued against Henry Steggy and Wm. Lofton, both of whom have been arrested.

Seven thousand five hundred mules have passed this season through one toll gate in Kentucky, on the road leading to Cumberland Gap, destined for Georgia and South Carolina. William Douglass was killed at Newark, N. J., on the 3d inst., by the caving in of a well in Lafayette street while he was digging in it. He remained buried under some ten or fifteen minutes, and when taken out life was extinct.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET. FRIDAY, Nov. 4-6 P. M.

The stock market epened and closed languid this morn ing. Quotations were hardly sustained, and purchasers few and far between. At the first board Cumberland Coal declined 1 per cent; Parker Vein, 1 1/2; Erie Railroad, 1/2; Harlem, 14; New Haven and Hartford Railroad, 14; Michigan Central Railroad, 14. New York Central Railroad advanced 14 per cent; Pennsylvania Coal, 34; Delaware and Hudson, 114. Money was exceedingly tight to-day, and there were rumors of several heavy failures. There is a good deal of embarrassment in the money matters of merchants generally, and many are doubtless on the eve merchants generally, and many are doubtess on the eve of a suspension. We see no possibility of any let up in the present stringency, and it cannot last much longer with-out adding largely to the list of failures. Bank stocks were more freely offered to day, and sold at lower prices. There were no sales at the first board to day, of Nicaragua Tran. sit. We understand that Mr. Vanderbilt issued to day a writ of attachment against the steamship Prometheus, one of the vessels running in the line of the Nicaragua Transit Company. She was immediately released, upon Charles Morgan and Joseph L. White, Esqrs., entering the necessary bond. The Prometheus will leave this port to-morrow—Saturday—with a full complement of passengers. The object of Mr. Vanderbilt in issuing his attachment was to obtain the proper security for the adjust-ment of his claim against the company. We are now in a fair way of getting at the bottom of this mysterious, mixed up matter. It would be well enough for speculators to let Nicaragua stock alone until some developements give us some information relative to its present

and prospective value.

After the adjournment of the board, the following sales After the adjournment of the board, the following sales were made at auction by S. Draper:—

\$9,000 Panama IR. 7 per cent. convertibles 100
15,000 Lyons (Iowa) Central RR. Bonds 80
300 shares Bank of Owego 100
180 do Berdan's Quartz Crushing Machine-Man. Co. 12
5 do Marston Fire Arms Manufacturing Co. 14
50 do Nicaragua Transit Co. 21½
125 do Port Richmond and Fresh KillPlankroad Co. 70
10 do Empire City Fire Insurance Co. 91
40 do Hamilton Insurance Co. 81
20 do Commonwealth Insurance Co. 83
400 do Williamsburg Gas Co. 93½
600 do Canton Co. 22½
600 do Little Miami Raiiroad 104½
Cou do Hark in Raiiroad 104½
The Bowery Bank has declared a semi annual dividence

The Bowery Bank has declared a semi annual dividend of four per cent; the Farmers' and Mechanic's Bank o

Hartford five per cent.

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, bas not brought much news of either a political or commercial character. The intelligence in reference to the Eastern question is no more definite than that received by the last steamer. The aspect of public affairs on the other side is warlike, The 25th of October was the day fixed upon for bringing matters to a close; so that we must wait for the steamer which left Liverpool on the 29th of October. Our Liverpool and Manchester circulars do not give any encourag-ing accounts of trade. Messrs. Gibson, Ord & Co., under

pool and Manchester circulars do not give any encouraging accounts of trade. Messrs. Gibson, Ord & Co., under date of Manchester, October 21, say:

Since the date when we last addressef you, our market has continued in the same dull state then reported, until within the last ten days to a fortnight, since when there has been displayed some little activity on the part of buyers for India, consequent upon the improved accounts from Bombay and Calcutta. Notwithstanding this slight and but merely partial improvement, however, business generally continues very depressed, though in a comparatively healthy state, when it is considered in the face of wha adverse circumstances it is at present carried on. As most prominent may be noticed the continued uncertainty of Eastern sfairs, with the tendency rather to assume a warlke than a peaceable aspect, a great and perhaps increasing stringency in monetary matters, the almost prominent may be noticed the continued uncertainty of Eastern sfairs, with the tendency rather to assume a warlke than a peaceable aspect, a great and perhaps increasing stringency in monetary matters, the almost prominent may be noticed to continue gradually to advance, tog ther with not only present bad advices from our great Chinese market, but with the prospect of such continuity to arrive, in that absence of condence in monetary transactions there which must so inevitably be the result, and for a protracted period, of the complete and radia; changes which appear likely to be effected in an government and institutions of that vast empire. As we can but look forward to a gradual disappearance of all local impediments to improvement, we are inclined to believe that the disappearance of any of the above contrary causes would rive a buoyancy to our market which, under ordinary circumstances, could not naturally be looked for during the same period the rate of interest has been raised by per cent, making the minimum now 5 per cent.

The cottor market was active and steady. The strikes reported in the ma

reported in the manufacturing districts have closed quite a number of factories, and it is expected a good many more will soon be suspended. Thus far this has had no created the second series. Breadstuffs are steadily advancing, in the face of unusually large importations. The immediate cause of the activity on the part of purchasers was the unfavorable state of the weather, and the discominging accounts from the inland districts. In financial affairs we have no charge to report. The Bank of England and fact forther advanced the misc interest but land had not further advanced the rate of interest. but it was the general impression that it would soon do so. The London News, of the 20th of October, says:—

Gold continues to be exported to the Continent. To day there were numerous inquiries at the bullion brokers' offices for gold, especially for that of California origin, which owing to its containing a larger proportion of sill. which, owing to its containing a larger proportion of sil-wer than is contained in Allstrallian gold, is preferred for remittance to Paris, where the separation of the silver from the gold is conducted at a profit. We know that one firm has sent away since Saturday last £40,000 worth of gold to the Continent, and further shipments are in course of preparation.

The same journal of the 21st remarks;-

The same journal of the 21st remarks:—

There was again an active inquiry to-day for gold for remittance to the Continent, and such parcels of bar gold as are found in the hands of the buillion brokers and others are quickly taken. Although there is an objection to take gold from the Bank of Englani at its fixed charge of £3 17s. 10 ½d. per ounce—a price which incudes what may be termed a species of commission of 1½d. per ounce—all the available parcels of Australian gold that reach this country will. under present circumstances, be divested abroad. For instance, the 10,000 ounces of gold just brought into the docks by the Calcutta, from Port Philip, will doubtless be melted and at once sent away. This atternoon, however, the exchange at Paris and St. Petersburg was reported as showing a rather more favorable tendency.

The Loudon Chronicle of the 19th of October, says:—

The price of gold in Paris appears to be 37 per cent dear-

The London Chronicle of the 19th of October, says:—

The price of gold in Paris appears to be 37 per cent dearer than in London, the discount being 2 per mille, and the
exchange at short 25. The exchange at New York on the
25th ult. for bills on London at 60 days' sight, was about
10934, and the par of exchange between England and
America being 109 23-40, it follows that the exchange is
18 per cent in favor of England, to which two months interest must be added.

The boards of directors of the Madison and Indianapolis

and the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Companies, it is stated, have agreed upon terms by which the stock of the two companies will become consolidated on the first day of January next, provided the stockholders ratify the compact. The Peru road extends north from Indianapolis to Peru, and is 62% miles in length. At Peru it reached the Wabash and Erie Canal, and will also connect at that point with the Wabash Valley road, from Toledo to St. Louis, now in precess of construction. The Peru road is now run about 40 miles, and the whole road is expected to be in running order by the first day of February next. The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value

of foreign dry goods received at this port for consumption and for warehouse, also the withdrawals from warehouse, for the week ending and including Thursday, Nov. 2, 1863

MOVEMENTS IN FOREIGN DRY GOODS.

| MOVEMENTS IN FGREIGN DRY GOODS. | Entered for Consumption. | MANUFACTURES OF WOOL. | MANUFACTURES OF COTTON. | Pkgs. Value. Lastings..... 5 1,966 Carpeting.... 149 42,483 Total..... 121 \$54,396

Total..... 479 \$250,680 

Entered for Consums | Manuf. of Wool. | 735 | \$209,634 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | \$360,918 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | 1,012 | Totals. 2,582 \$735.761 2,495

Withdrawn from Warehuse.

Manuf. of Wool. 49 \$22,358 90

" Cotton 16 1,923 71

" Silk. 101 20,904 118

" Flax. 10 1 347 21

Miscellaneous. 18 4,247 130 Value put on market
lst week in Nov.... \$388 895
Previously since Jan. 1 55,562 486
\$4,320,334
\$1,623,048 Total..... \$55,949,381 \$55,106,874 \$82,602,351

Foreign manufactures display increasing inaction and languor. The quantity here is not larger than usual, but much of it is undesirable and in broken lots, which cause not be sold to advantage, and if forced upon the market must be sacrificed. As, however, this stock is widely dis-tributed, and chiefly owned by local jobbers, there is no great eagerness to part with any of it that is worth keeping, much under the currency of the early portion of the autumn. What is deemed unsaleable privately is being closed out through the auction rooms, with the utmost despatch, and without regard to the original cost. Dealers are unwilling to buy more than they immediately need, and for this reason they confine their purchases to small and choice parcels of goods adapted to the present season, which are not over abundant nor much easier in price. The imports are steadily diminishing, but a sufficient amount is being received to sustain the stock now here, and to place factors in a position that will enable them to supply the earliest calls of buyers preparing for the new year. Hence, we are not likely to witness any material dvance in the value of goods this season; nor can current rates be realized hereafter, unless future imports be con-sonant with the wants of the trade, both in quantity and sonant with the wants of the trade, both in quantity and kind. Heavy arrivals of undesirable fabrics would irretrievably ruin the prospects of the spring season; while the absence of such would undoubtedly strongthen and promote the interests of all those interested in the business.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer at

this port to-day amounted to \$98,223 85; payments, \$459,431 36—balance, \$6,497,311 88.

Mines and Mining.

Some idea may be formed of the attention which Lake and Copper Mining Company to their English share

and Copper Mining Company to their English shareholders. They have concluded the purchase, they say, of 1,24C scress of land for the sum of £40,000 sterling, say \$190,000, and consider that they have made an excellent bargain. Several good lodes have been found on their property.

At the mining board to-day better prices ruled. The rales were to some extent, and there appears to be more disposition on the part of outsiders to purchase. Holders are, however, firm, and not anxious to realize. Very little stock could be purchased at anything like present prices. We annex the transaction this morning:

MINING BOAKD, Nov. 4, 1863.

100 shs Ulster Min Co. 2 100 slis Phenix Edshio 1 200 do... b3 3 150 do... b10 1 200 do... b3 1 100 slis Phenix Edshio 1 200 do... b3 1 100 do... b3 3 36 do... b3 2 100 NC Cop Co... 3% 50 Parker Vein. 1034 100 do... b30 3% 100 McCulloch Co..b30 1%

CITY TRADE REPORT.

FAIDLY, Nov. 4—6 P. M.

ASHIS.—There were 60 bbls. sold, a. 55 50 for pote and pearls, per 100 lbs.

Beraperuppe.—Flour was in brisk demand, and 18% c. a. 25c. per bbl. dearer. The day's business included 23,000 bbls. chiefly or inary to choice State, and mixed to fancy Western, at 37 a \$7 25; with other grades at propertionate figures. There have been 3,000 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond. disposed of at 37. Some 2,000 bbls. Southern charged hands. at \$7 25 a \$7 50 for mixed to good; and \$7 50 a \$7 68% for fancy. Nothing new transpired in rye flour or cornmeal. Wheat was in better request, at 8c. a 10c. per bushell ligher rates. The transactions embraced 70,000 bushels, part here and part to arrive during all this month, at \$1 80 for choice Genesee white. \$1 76 for prime Michigan, do.; \$1 68 a \$1 77 for common to handsome Canadian, do and \$1 55 a \$1 60 for inferior to good ordinary Southern, do. Sales of \$00 bushels rye were effected at 22c. Barley and oats remained about the same. Corn was more valuable. The operations reached \$1,000 bushels, at 74c. a 76c. for unsound; 75%c. a 77c. for mixed Southern. Face a 76c for do. Western; and 79c for yellow Southern.—Rates were somewhat unsettled by the Africal's news, but shipowners continued to demand 4s. for flour to Liverpool, while we noticed engagements of 10,000 bushels of corn, taken in bulk, at 13d., and a lot of wheat was reported, (probably to fill up.) in ship's bags, at 12d. To London, 2,000 bbls. flour were engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c. is a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c.; a whele vessel was engaged by one vessel, at 90c. is a 100 Maracaibo, at 10 ½c.

Corron.—The day's sales included 565 bales—70 for shipment, 355 for home use, and 140 to speculators. Hart.—There

Molasses.—There were 300 bbls. Texas taken at private bargain.

Oils.—The high rates claimed for crude have sheeked transactions. Olive has not varied. There were 0,000 gallons lineeed sold at 71c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork favored buyers. The day's sales were confined to 500 bbls. Western, at \$15 75 a \$15 87 \( \) for mess, and \$12 for prime, per bbl. Some 300 bbls. and 60 kegs lard were purchased at 11c. a 11\( \) c. and 12\( \) c. per lb. Beef was in better request. The sales reached 280 bbls., at firm rates. Butter and cheese ruled about the same.

SUGARS.—Sales have been made of 1,250 hhds. Onba, at 4½C. a 5½C.; and 50 New Orleans, at 5½C. per lb.

Tallow.—There were 10,000 lbs. prime bought at 11½C. per lb.

Tonacco.—Only 24 bhds. Kentucky changed hands, at 6½C a 7C. per lb.

WOOL—There is no change to notice. The market is extremely dull, and prices greatly reduced for domestic and foreign clothing qualities. It is useless to give quotations, as they would be merely nominal.

WHEREY.—There have been 450 bbis. Western and Prison seld at 29½ a 30c. per gallon.

BRIGHTON MARKET, NOV. 3.—At market 4,400 cattle, (say 2,800 beef, and 1,600 stores), 6.800 sheep and 1,800 swices. Cattle—A very full market, and buyers plenty; sales were made at prices which correspond with the two past weeks, viz, extra \$7.50 a \$3; first quality, \$5.75 a \$7.25; second \$5.75 a \$6.25; third \$4.25\$ \$5.50. Working Oxes—Sales \$75 a \$6.25; third \$4.25\$ \$5.50. Working Oxes—Sales \$75 and \$14.2. Cows and Calves—Sales \$25 and \$55. Sheep—Small lots, \$2.33 and \$5.25. Stores—Yearlings \$7 a \$11. Two years old \$12 a \$19. Three years old, \$21 a \$33. Swine dull—Still hogs \$3\cdot\_0\$ and \$5\cdot\_0\$, com \$76\$ at \$6\cdot\_0\$. Shoats to peddle \$4\cdot\_0\$ and \$6.; los retails from \$6. to 7\cdot\_0\$.